ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1919

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No. 4285/7 of 1920.

From

I. C. BOYD, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 8th May 1920.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of the City of Bombay for the year 1919 which was signed by Mr. Griffith before proceeding on leave.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the Report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2458, dated the 5th May 1920, is appended hereto.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
I. C. BOYD,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

No. 2458 of 1920.

From

A. H. S. ASTON, Esq.,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay;

To

The ACTING COMMISSIONER of POLICE,
Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 5th May 1920.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Annual Administration Report for the year 1919 forwarded with your letter No. 4090/7, dated 4th May 1920.

I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(True copy.)
I. C. BOYD,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

No. 3960/7 of 1920.

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esq., O.B.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

A. MONTGOMERIE, Esq., I. C. S.,
Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 30th April 1920.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1919, with the usual statements as appendices.

2. The office of the Commissioner of Police was held by Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, C.I.E., M.V.O., till the 21st February when he proceeded to Europe on long leave. I officiated as Commissioner of Police during the rest of the year.

I was in charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from the beginning of the year to the 21st February. Mr. J. C. Curry held charge of the office from the 22nd February till the 19th December when Mr. W. B. Manley relieved him.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, was held by Mr. O. A. Harker until the 3rd October. He proceeded on six months' leave to Europe on the 4th October. Mr. F. E. Sharp held charge of this office from the 4th October to the end of the year.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port was held by Mr. F. E. Sharp until the 3rd October. From the 4th to the 10th October he held charge of this office in addition to his own duties as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions. Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse held charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port during the rest of the year.

The office of the additional Deputy Commissioner of Police created by Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 418 of 15th January 1919 was held by Mr. J. C. Curry from the 15th January to the 21st February.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division—Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.

B „ —Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.

C „ —Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.

D „ —Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamatipura, New Nagpada, Mahaluxmi and Jacob Circle.

E „ —Parel and Matunga.

F „ —Mahim and Worli.

G „ —His Majesty's Government Dockyard.

H & I „ —Bombay Harbour and Docks.

L „ —Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.

M „ —Mounted Police.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 91,442 against 86,155 in 1918 and 73,994 in 1917. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1918 and 1919 :—

Reported Crime—Cognizable, non-cognizable.

	1918.					1919.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.			Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I ..	87	2	89	40	129	61	..	61	31	92
„ II ..	665	57	722	..	722	838	10	848	..	848
„ III ..	1,364	2	1,366	1	1,367	1,807	2	1,809	1	1,810
„ IV ..	112	33	145	3,562	3,707	141	31	172	3,610	3,782
„ V ..	7,548	246	7,794	58	7,852	8,696	263	8,959	68	9,027
Total ..	9,776	340	10,116	3,661	13,777	11,543	306	11,849	3,710	15,559
Class VI ..	54,428	6,305	60,733	11,645	72,378	55,567	7,551	63,118	12,765	75,883
Grand Total ..	64,204	6,645	70,849	15,306	86,155	67,110	7,857	74,967	16,475	91,442

The total increase amounts to 5,287 as against a total increase of 12,161 in 1918 over the figures of 1917. The bulk of the increase falls under Class VI, the balance being accounted for by Classes I to V.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 67,110 against 64,204 in 1918 and 51,239 in 1917.

Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 11,543 cases against 9,776 in 1918 and 9,262 in 1917.

Under Classes VI, 55,567 cases were reported against 54,428 in 1918 and 41,977 in 1917.

5. Including 802 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 15 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 67,927 cases for disposal during the year under report against 64,649 in 1918 and 51,787 in 1917.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

Of the total cases for disposal, 12,094 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 55,833 under Class VI.

The total increase, which works out to 5 per cent., compared with last year's increase of twenty-five per cent. over the figures for 1917, would indicate that some check has been placed upon the alarming rate of increase in crime during the previous year. The increase in Local Act cases (Class VI) is negligible, being only two per cent. as against thirty per cent. last year. The increase in Indian Penal Code cases, however, which works out to eighteen per cent. as against five per cent. last year calls for an explanation.

A scrutiny of the divisional figures relating to crime under the Indian Penal Code discloses that all divisions participate in the increase, the A division heading the list with an increase of 471 cases. The rise in cases under the Indian Penal Code is confined mainly to theft, house breaking and theft and cheating. Contributing causes to this rise were undoubtedly the high cost of living, an over-crowded City, grave scarcity up-country leading to an influx of paupers and the pre-occupation of the Police in connection with protracted industrial and political unrest. The main cause, however, is to be found in the fact that, while supervision over the professional criminal in other parts of India grows stricter each succeeding year, the conditions prevailing in Bombay make it easy for him to batten on the City. An active campaign of deportation against foreign criminals undoubtedly tended to check the steady rise in crime, but the only really effective remedy is the application to the City of the Criminal Tribes Act. This matter is now under close consideration and concrete proposals will shortly be submitted for the

consideration of Government. A very rough census leads us to estimate that there are now in the City some 12,000 members of recognised Criminal Tribes; while the bulk of these persons are, by day, law-abiding artisans, there is no room for doubt that their hereditary instincts lead many of them to revert to crime at night.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1919 was 654 against 464 in 1918 and 502 in 1917; of these 281 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 373 under Class VI, against 323 and 141 in preceding year. Of the excluded cases 69 were declared to be false, as compared with 79 in 1918 and 103 in 1917.

In 24 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under Section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to ·97 per cent.

Pending Police cases.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 718 as against 802 in 1918 and 418 in 1917.

True Police cognizable cases.

8. During the year under report 66,518 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 63,333 in 1918 and 50,839 in 1917. Of these, 59,720 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 89·78 as compared with 91·71 in 1918 and 89·84 in 1917.

Under the Indian Penal Code 11,407 cases were classed as true against 9,226 in 1918 and 8,957 in 1917. Of these, 5,730 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 50·23 against 53·18 in 1918 and 50·74 in 1917.

Under Class VI, 55,111 cases were classed as true. Of these, 53,990 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 97·96 against 98·27 in 1918 and 98·20 in 1917.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 97·92.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

9. The total number of offences of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 4,591 against 3,415 in 1918 and 3,516 in 1917. The percentage of non-detection works out at 6·75 against 5·28 in 1918 and 6·78 in 1917.

Result of trial by classes.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 61 cases for disposal against 88 in 1918 and 77 in 1917. Convictions were obtained in 43 cases. The decrease occurred under the following heads :—

	1918.	1919.
Offences relating to coin	11	2
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	11	6
Other offences against public justice	31	18
Rioting or unlawful assembly	32	24

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this heading there were 890 cases for disposal including 50 cases pending from the preceding year, *plus* 2 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year as compared with 695 in 1918 and 751 in 1917. Convictions were obtained in 396 cases. The increase occurs mainly under the following heads :—

	1918.	1919.
Murder	27	42
Grievous hurt	163	266
Hurt	206	241

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 124 cases pending from the preceding year, there were 1,931 cases for disposal against 1,442 in 1918 and 1,467 in 1917. Convictions were obtained in 464 cases. The increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1918.	1919.
Robbery	78	117
Lurking house-trespass, etc.	1,277	1,675

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 144 cases, including 3 cases pending from the preceding year, as against 113 in 1918

and 88 in 1917. Of the 144 cases 47 ended in conviction. The increase falls under the following heads :—

	1918.	1919.
Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	91	111
Rash Act causing hurt or endangering life ..	21	30

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 359 cases pending from the previous year and 13 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 9,068 cases for disposal as against 7,762 in 1918 and 7,234 in 1917. Convictions were obtained in 4,780 cases. The increase in this class is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1918.	1919.
Theft	6,188	7,070
Criminal breach of trust	637	769
Cheating	301	414

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 55,833 cases, inclusive of 266 cases pending from the previous year, as compared with 54,549 cases in 1918 and 42,170 in 1917. Convictions were obtained in 53,990 cases.

Serious crime.

11. During the year there were 65 cases of murder and attempted murder, including 15 cases pending from the previous year, against 39 in 1918 and 45 in 1917.

Of these 19 ended in conviction, 9 in acquittal, 30 remained undetected (including 16 infanticide cases), 4 were declared to be mistakes of fact and 3 were pending at the close of the year.

There were 11 cases of culpable homicide. Of these, 6 ended in conviction, 3 remained undetected and 2 were declared to be mistakes of fact.

Of the 50 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 23 cases were males, in 8 females and in one, a child. In seven cases the motive of the crime was jealousy, in 18 cases the murder was actuated by quarrels and in 2 cases the motive was theft.

The remaining 18 cases were cases of infanticide. In all except one of these cases the motive of the crime was the desire of the parents to conceal shame. The one exception mentioned was a case in which the victim was the offspring of beggars and was murdered because its parents were unable to support it.

In no cases of infanticide was a conviction obtained. I commented at length in my Administration Report for last year upon this phase of crime in Bombay and I have nothing to add to the remarks I then made.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 66 cases against 65 in 1918 and 57 in 1917. Of these, 54 ended in conviction and 12 in acquittal. These cases involved altogether 91 persons of whom 66 were convicted and 25 were acquitted.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay, of cases of suicide :—

Europeans.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans.		Parsis		Jews.		Hindus.		Others.		Total.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
6	..	3	..	8	7	3	1	1	..	29	27	..	..	56	35	85

During the year the Coroner held 589 inquests as against 447 in 1918 and 446 in 1917 ; 11 inquests were held on the corpses of Parsis.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 92 cases of simple accidental death against 263 in 1918 and 79 in 1917.

14. Including 261 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 55,639 against 54,363 in 1918 and 41,918 in 1917. Of these, 53,840 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

Offences under special and Local Laws.

The Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902,
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
The Public Land Conveyance Act,
The Gambling Act, and
The Opium Act.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few. The Police continued their activity against opium smuggling with the result that nearly 200 cases were dealt with by them. Of these, 168 were detected by the Dock Police alone.

The Police dealt, during 1919, with 77 cases under the Abkari Act as against 35 in the preceding year. All these cases, the majority of which were prosecutions for being in illegal possession of cocaine, ended in conviction.

The beggar problem received special attention from the Police. The provisions of Sections 121 and 27 (2) of the Bombay City Police Act were made use of as far as possible in dealing with local professional beggars ; the Police prosecuted 1,430 under the former and deported 21 under the latter section. Their action, however, made little impression upon the number of beggars infesting the streets, for the prevailing scarcity and the high cost of living caused the number of beggars steadily to rise. An improvement in the situation will not be apparent until the Municipality relieves charitable citizens of the onus of supporting the destitute.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 7,857 against 6,645 in 1918 and 7,577 in 1917. Of these, 7,401 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 94·19. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 8,169, of whom 7,605 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

16. During the year under report 68,324 persons were arrested by the Police, exclusive of 404 under arrest at the close of 1918, as against 65,873 in 1918 and 52,290 in 1917.

Statement A, Part II, Persons in Police cases.

Of these, 64,685 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 94·11 against 95·19 in 1918 and 95·74 in 1917. Under Section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Commissioner of Police cancelled 580 bail bonds as compared with 511 in 1918 and 310 in 1917.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Class I to V) 8,113 persons were tried and 6,648 were convicted, giving a percentage of 81·94 as compared with 83·45 in 1918 and 83·30 in 1917.

Under Class VI, 59,849 persons were tried, of whom 58,037 were convicted, giving a percentage of 96·97 against 97·62 in 1918 and 97·63 in 1917.

At the close of 1919, 467 persons were awaiting trial against 404 in 1918 and 261 in 1917.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 16,475 as compared with 15,306 in 1918 and 15,178 in 1917.

Statement B, Part I, Non-cognizable cases.

With 52 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 16,527, of which 6,169 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 11,528 as against 10,527 in 1918 and 10,805 in 1917.

Offences under special and Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.

The bulk of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

18. In these 16,527 non-cognizable cases 20,207 persons were involved, of whom 6,712 were convicted.

Statement B, Part II, Persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 97,104 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged.

	Religion.														
	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cognizable.	375	16	1,103	96	46,323	4,001	23,969	217	337	11	432	17	72,539	4,358	76,897
Non-cognizable.	142	7	565	231	9,095	2,019	5,087	1,377	1,318	270	88	8	16,295	3,912	20,207
Total. ..	517	23	1,668	327	55,418	6,020	29,056	1,594	1,655	281	520	25	88,834	8,270	97,104

Statement C, Property stolen and recovered.

20. The total value of the property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 20,43,619 as compared with Rs. 11,99,199 in 1918 and Rs. 10,79,429 in 1917. The figure has been swelled by 1 theft of property valued at over a lakh of rupees, by 3 thefts of property valued at over Rs. 25,000 and by 6 cases of Criminal Breach of Trust in which the property was valued at over Rs. 25,000. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 7,43,914 which gives a recovery percentage of 36·41 as compared with 30·24 in 1918 and 25·06 in 1917. Statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

A close comparison of Statement C of the year under review with the one for the year 1918 discloses a drop in the recovery percentage shown against "1, Theft (*a*)" from 25·16 to 17·11 while the recovery percentage against "1, Theft (*c*)" has been almost stationary. It is however satisfactory to note that both in the case of "1, Theft (*a*)" and "1, Theft (*c*)" the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which the property was stolen shows a slight improvement.

The percentage of cases in which property was stolen to cases in which property was recovered in respect of "2, Robbery," *viz.*, 43 per cent., compares favourably with the previous year's percentage, *viz.*, 39 per cent. The recovery percentage of property stolen to property recovered in respect of "2, Robbery" stands at 16 per cent. as against 4 per cent. in the previous year.

A similar improvement is also noticeable in respect of classes 3 and 4.

The small percentage of property recovered in house-breaking and theft cases and in cases of simple theft would indicate the fact that professional thieves were responsible for the offences. These criminals are adept in the rapid disposal of their ill-gotten gains and as a general rule confine themselves to cash and other articles which can be rapidly and easily melted, thus rendering the chances of recovery of stolen property very small.

In a number of cases much valuable time is lost by the complainant making his own enquiries before communicating with the Police.

A large number of thefts and cases of Criminal Breach of Trust are the direct and inevitable result of the misplaced confidence of Indian merchants in servants about whom they know little or nothing. In many such instances servants who have only been employed for a very short time and about whom their employers know little or nothing, occasionally not even the correct name, are despatched to the banks to cash cheques for large amounts. In some cases they abscond and it is next to impossible to trace them and in other cases the messengers are such simpletons that they fall an easy pray to the light-fingered Bhamtas who haunt the banks. The difficulties of recovery in such cases are very great by reason of the fact that the property stolen is incapable of identification.

Repeated warnings and advice to Indian merchants have had little or no effect and loose methods of cashing cheques for enormous sums continue. Possibly

the Indian Chamber of Commerce may be induced to take up the matter and they may be more successful than the Police have been in convincing the Indian merchant of the dangers that lie in this direction.

Among the more important cases of recovery of stolen property the following are worthy of mention :—

In April 1919 the Manager of a firm absconded with Rs. 1,10,103, being the sale proceeds of two parcels of pearls sold by the firm. He was arrested and further enquiries showed that he had also misappropriated Rs. 29,274 belonging to the firm. The accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

In July 1919 an over-draft of Rs. 30,000 was discovered in the accounts of a mill at a bank. It was discovered that Rs. 30,000 had been paid on a forged cheque. Police enquiries led to the arrest of a Parsi and it was then found that he had also been guilty of obtaining by forgery a similar sum in another transaction. The Police were able to recover Rs. 58,564-5-0. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Criminal Investigation Department.

21. (1) There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, existing special appointments being continued throughout the year.

The clerical staff of the Finger Print Bureau was, however, replaced by 1 Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspectors and this executive staff is now added on to the Criminal Investigation Department's strength.

(2) One hundred and ninety-two criminal cases were taken up *suo motu* against 90 in 1918. The Department also took part, in close touch with the Divisional Police, in the investigation of all cases of importance or special interest occurring in the City.

(3) Assistance was rendered on frequent occasions to officers of the Mufussil Police and to officers of other Provinces and Presidencies making investigation in Bombay City.

(4) Among the more interesting cases investigated are the following :—

I. *"A" Division Pick-pocket case.*—Diamonds worth a lakh and a quarter were stolen from a jeweller by pick-pockets. A prolonged investigation ended in the recovery of all but Rs. 8,000 worth of diamonds, and in the conviction of the thieves and receivers.

II. *Thefts of cycles.*—Many thefts of cycles having been reported, the Criminal Investigation Department took up the enquiry, recovered a number of machines and prosecuted the thieves to conviction.

III. *"I" Division theft case.*—Organised looting of dyestuffs from the Docks was stopped by the arrest of a gang of a docker thieves, the recovery of Rs. 1,000 worth of stolen dyes and the conviction of the criminals.

IV. *The Ordnance Stores Theft cases.*—Information was received that a cook in the employ of a gentleman at Colaba was offering for sale Gillette Safety Razors at a price far below market value. A watch was kept on the cook and it was ascertained that he was being visited by Madrasis in Khaki uniform. The latter were watched and found to be lascars in the Ordnance Department, Alexandra Docks.

They were found to be taking out Government Stores. When the result of the watch justified open action being taken, a search of the Lascars' quarters at the Ordnance Lines, Colaba, was carried out which resulted in the arrest of a Non-commissioned Officer and 8 lascars and the recovery of property valued at Rs. 1,117. The enquiry showed that the shortages in Ordnance Stores at Basra amounted to thousands of rupees and that the systematic theft of these Ordnance Stores had been carried on by these Lascars and their predecessors for over a year. The Non-commissioned Officer and 8 lascars were charged under Sections 381 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Third Presidency Magistrate on the 3rd February 1919.

In connection with this case the cook was charged with receiving and disposing of part of the stolen property. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

V. *Theft of Electric fittings from Cumballa and Freeman Thomas War Hospitals*—Information was received that there was a shortage in the stock of electric fans of the Cumballa War Hospital which was being dismantled. In consequence of information received a timber Depôt at Sewri was searched when six ceiling fans were recovered. This led to the recovery of more property from various places in Bombay. In all 39 ceiling fans, 20 table fans, 1 electric sterilizer and numerous bulbs and other electrical fittings of the collective value of Rs. 7,090 belonging to the Cumballa and Freeman Thomas War Hospitals were recovered.

Evidence was obtained to show that three Parsees employed as electricians by the Military Works Department, were responsible for the thefts. They were charged under Sections 381 and 114, Indian Penal Code, in respect of the property belonging to the Cumballa War Hospital and sentenced two to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600 each or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the third was acquitted.

In the Freeman Thomas Hospital case two Parsees were charged under Sections 381 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 each or in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

VI. *Theft of Army Clothing.*—Information having been received that three bales of Mull had been stolen from the Alexandra Dock No. 3 shed, a clerk in the Army Clothing Department was taken into custody on suspicion. The fragments of a torn up letter in his waste paper basket led to a clue in consequence of which another clerk and two merchants were arrested and property of the value of Rs. 351 was recovered.

The clerks were charged under Sections 381 and 114, Indian Penal Code, on 8th March 1919 and sentenced one to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and the other to a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 3 months.

The two merchants were charged under Sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced one to a fine of Rs. 150 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and the other to a fine of Rs. 300 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

VII. *Tata Company's Bogus Agent's cheating cases.*—A bogus agent of the Tata Steam Navigation Company was detected and convicted.

VIII. *Cheating by a bucket shop-keeper's clerk.*—One Prabhulal Amulakhdas Vaishnav, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Vithaldass Hirji, a bucket shop-keeper at Apollo Street, instructed his friend Dongersi Hemraj Joshi to bet Rs. 40 on six horses according to the race doubling system. After the races were run the former substituted for his friend's form a new one giving the names of six winning horses. The total dividend thus apparently earned amounted to Rs. 22,000, which was subsequently paid by the bucket-shop-keeper to Dongersi Hemraj Joshi.

On receipt of information the Criminal Investigation Department tackled Dongersi Hemraj who made a clean breast of the matter and produced Rs. 1,700 as his share. The house of Prabhulal Amulakhdas Vaishnav was then searched and Rs. 19,760 were recovered. He was charged under Section 420, Indian Penal Code, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, who sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment on 19th March 1919.

IX. *A bogus Inspector of the Grain Controller's Office.*—One Purshottam Ramchandra Mahimkar, who posed as an Inspector of the Grain Controller's office, defrauded a number of grain shop-keepers. He was convicted and sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 511 and 420, Indian Penal Code, on the 14th July 1919.

X. *Dawood Amir versus (1) Tika Ram, (2) Nasir Khan, (3) Shakar, (4) Mirafzal, (5) Abdulla Khan.*—Knowing that one Dawood Amir had some sovereigns which he was anxious to dispose of profitably, five Pathans bethought themselves of a plan to relieve him of his money. One of them secretly told Dawood that he knew a man who had stolen a lot of hundred rupee notes which he wanted to sell at a discount and suggested that he and Dawood should buy them from him. Dawood agreed. Shortly afterwards the two conspirators showed Dawood one of the notes and took him along to Chawpati where the others were said to be buried. There the three were seized by two bogus policemen, taxed with trafficking in stolen notes and relieved of Dawood's sovereigns. Ten days later Dawood realised that

he had been duped, and lodged his complaint. The real police then discovered the facts, and soon had the bogus policemen and their fellow conspirators safely in gaol.

(5) Forty-nine plays were scrutinized of which 41 were passed as unobjectionable, 1 was rejected and 7 were passed on revision.

(6) (*a*) Sixty-three Foreigners were deported under the Foreigners Act, III of 1864, as against 44 in 1918. The deportees included :—

One Transfrontier Pathan,
Fifty-five Indian subjects of Native States,
Three Portuguese subjects,
One Syrian Christian,
Two Russians,
One Japanese.

Eight deportees returned to Bombay, were arrested and dealt with under the provisions of Section 4 of the Foreigners Act.

(*b*) To cope with an epidemic of undetected burglary, 17 professional criminals, mostly from Kathiawar, were expelled from Bombay under Act 4 of 1902. Of these, 14 returned unlawfully and were dealt with in the usual way.

(7) Eight naturalization applications were received for report as against 3 in 1918. The applicants were 4 Portuguese, 2 Arabs and 2 Persians.

(8) Eighty applications for certificates of Identity were also dealt with.

(9) The Department was instrumental in arranging for the repatriation of a number of persons from Mesopotamia.

(10) The Moharram and Ganpati festivals passed off without incident. As usual the Criminal Investigation Department were actively engaged in connection with these festivals and kept me informed of the trend of public opinion and feeling. They scrutinized 382 applications for Ganpati passes as against 362 in 1918.

(11) The Criminal Investigation Department boarded 192 outgoing and 173 incoming vessels during the year, making a total of 365 vessels as against 101 in 1918 and enforced a strict examination of passports.

(12) Four thousand two hundred and nine applications for passports were dealt with as against 2,520 in 1918. The enforcement of stricter passport regulations necessitated reference to the native places in the case of a large number of applicants. This involved a considerable increase in correspondence. In 12 instances the Police refused to endorse the applications.

(13) The Finger Print Bureau received nine thousand four hundred and two slips for search as against 6,795 in 1918. Previous convictions were traced in 2,267 instances as compared with 1,671 in 1918, giving a percentage of 24. The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 59,590, an increase of 2,192 over last year's figure.

In addition to dealing with these slips the Finger Print Bureau took the finger impressions of all candidates for employment as sweepers in the Health Department of the Municipality. Of the slips so examined 12 were found to be those of ex-convicts.

The Bureau recorded the slips of 495 beggars, of whom 20 were traced as having been previously convicted of begging and 253 as having been deported.

Expert opinion was given in 84 civil suits while the prints of 162 applicants for passports were compared.

On the 12th October 1919 the Department established by finger print tests the identity of an unknown corpse.

War.

(14) Nineteen Germans and Austrians were granted passes to travel out of Bombay by rail. 25 German and Austrian females arrived in Bombay from up country. 37 German and Austrian males also visited Bombay. The majority of enemy aliens arrived under Military escort from internment camps.

A close surveillance was maintained over all outgoing and incoming vessels. 24,811 passports were examined. A number of foreigners, chiefly American Missionaries, arrived in Bombay by sea with special permits. The department reported on the applications of 136 neutral foreigners for permission to land in Bombay.

Six hundred and ten neutral foreigners arrived in Bombay by sea without permits to land. They travelled on 173 different steamers.

Five hundred and eighty-seven Asiatic Turkish subjects were granted passes to travel out of Bombay under Police surveillance and 692 arrived in Bombay under similar circumstances.

Four thousand five hundred and thirty-one permits were issued after due examination to travellers proceeding to the Persian Gulf.

A number of political and criminal deportees from Mesopotamia were met, taken over and disposed of in various ways, being either interned or placed under surveillance.

Thirty-six persons arriving in Bombay were dealt with under the Ingress into India Ordinance. Of these, 12 arrived from Mesopotamia, 1 from Jeddah, 1 from Malta, 3 from Medina, 1 from Mecca, 4 from Egypt, 7 from Arabia and 7 from Turkey.

Nineteen were despatched under escort to their homes for diposal by the local authorities and 5 were interned in Bombay. Two of these were subsequently released. Twelve were released immediately on their arrival in Bombay.

Sixty-three persons were dealt with under the Foreigners Ordinance. Of these, 1 was a Greek, 1 a Persian and 61 Turkish subjects. The Greek was repatriated to Constantinople and the Turkish subjects to Basra. The Persian is still confined in the Thana Special Prison.

The orders prohibiting the entry of two British subjects into the Bombay Presidency under the Defence of India Act were rescinded.

The Criminal Investigation Department worked in conjunction with the Military Authorities in arranging for the repatriation of German and Austrian prisoners on the s.s. *Egypt* and the s.s. *Main*.

A close surveillance was maintained over a number of Russian and Polish refugees from Afghanistan, Turkestan and Persia. These people were finally repatriated from Bombay.

(15) The Criminal Investigation Department worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department throughout the pilgrim season and with the Brigade Office, the Postal Censor and the Supply and Transport Departments. Demands for assistance and enquiries were frequent and were met as expeditiously as possible.

(16) During the year the Department was actively engaged in connection with the labour strike, the agitation against the Rowlatt Act, the Satyagraha and Khilaphat movements. A heavy burden thus fell on the Department which had to work at high pressure throughout the year.

(17) The Afghan war also caused a good deal of work.

(18) As usual much of the work performed by the Criminal Investigation Department was of a confidential nature and did not find its way into the Courts or public records.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1919, the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 60 persons as against 109 in 1918 and 36 in 1917.

The fall in the number of prosecutions under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure is explained by the fact that systematic action was taken, instead, under the provisions of the City Police Act. This method of dealing with bad characters who live by crime is equally effective, far more expeditious and yet less drastic and it has been found in practice that the deterrent effect of executive action, which is confined to the breaking up of associations for the commission of crime, is far greater upon the hardened criminal, for whom a sojourn in jail has no terrors, than that of a prosecution under Chapter VIII of the

Criminal Procedure Code. Action on these lines was systematised at a time when crime was increasing at an alarming rate; the effect was marked and immediate.

New sub-divisions and buildings.

23. Two more Police Stations, *viz.*, Dadar and Government Dockyard, began to work on the modern registering system.

Very great progress was made in the building schemes. In addition to the new chawl at Lamington Road, which has since been occupied, a generous building programme was decided upon by Government and schemes at Palton Road, Sandhurst Road East, Mazagaon, Maharbowri, Sandhurst Road West, Byculla and Mahim were taken in hand which, when completed, will provide quarters for 25 European officers, 20 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Jemadars, 38 Head Constables and 840 Constables. The progress on these works has been steady and vigorous, in spite of many disabilities, and the outlook as regards accommodation is much more rosy than it was last year. If the rate of progress is maintained it should not be long before the effects of the building schemes are visible in the increased contentment and improved discipline of the Force. We owe a debt of gratitude to Major Johnston, R. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, to whose personal efforts the marked improvement is very largely due.

Arms Act.

24. The licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year and their distribution are shown in Tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3).

One hundred and thirteen new licenses, covering 156 arms, were granted and fifty-two licenses, covering 124 arms, were cancelled. In the latter are included 32 arms belonging to a Theatrical Company which left Bombay. At the close of the year, there were 546 unexempted persons possessing 848 arms held under 546 licenses.

Of the 43 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores, six only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bore, *viz.*, four Indian and two European firms; nine, including the above, deal in rifled arms and ammunition for rifled arms; seven in sulphur and lead shot, ten in sulphur alone, one in lead shot, four in old arms and the remainder in breech loading and muzzle loading guns and ammunition.

On the outbreak of War, all persons desiring to purchase arms or ammunition in Bombay were required to obtain a permit from the Commissioner of Police before making their purchases. This practice has been discontinued owing to the introduction of the Arms Act Rules of 1920. Seven thousand six hundred and seventy such permits were issued.

A census of arms in the possession of exempted persons was taken at the beginning of the year and the returns show that 479 exempted persons possessed 881 arms. In the return are included 49 Justices of the Peace and Title-holders.

The stocks of the various firms were examined periodically and were found to agree with the stock-books kept by the dealers.

Five persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act, of whom four were convicted.

Table "A".

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1918.	1919.
1	Transport licenses (VIII, V)	367	625
2	Registered Export licenses	606	906
3	Export licenses	217	214
4	Import licenses	218	271
5	Journey licenses	137	190
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI)	533	546
7	Possession licenses (XV)	10	7
8	Possession licenses for .303 and .450 bore ammunition	60	43
9	Permits to public servants	55	94
10	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act)	470	768
11	Dealers' licenses	41	43
12	Permits for the purchase of arms and ammunition	9383	7,670
	Total	12,097	11,380

Table "B".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword sticks.	Daggers.	Kukri.	Katiars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Hindus ..	20	128	41	15	4	73	11	7	-	-	4	303	167
Parsis ..	57	77	75	21	5	13	11	2	1	-	-	262	172
Native Christians ..	9	60	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	75	72
Mahomedans ..	32	60	21	10	7	21	-	5	-	1	-	157	103
Japanese ..	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	4
Jews ..	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Europeans not exempt, etc.. ..	15	13	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	26
Total ..	135	341	146	55	20	108	22	15	1	1	4	848	546

Table "B (1)".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword sticks.	Daggers.	Katiars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of new licenses granted.
Hindus ..	8	20	6	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	40	29	29
Parsis ..	18	14	9	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	49	33	33
Native Christians ..	2	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	12
Mahomedans ..	8	17	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	29	23	23
Japanese ..	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	3
Jews ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Europeans not exempt, etc. ..	6	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	12	12
Total ..	43	69	20	14	-	7	2	1	-	-	156	113	113

Table "B (2)".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword sticks.	Daggers.	Katiars.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of cancelled licenses.
Hindus ..	-	2	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	10
Parsis ..	4	8	11	-	1	7	-	6	-	37	17	17
Native Christians ..	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Mahomedans ..	1	4	2	-	-	28	-	5	2	42	8	8
Japanese ..	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	4	4
Europeans not exempt, etc. ..	7	8	3	3	-	3	1	1	-	26	10	10
Total ..	12	29	21	6	2	39	1	12	2	124	52	52

Table "B (3)".

Arms how disposed of	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in Office	3	2
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	14	10
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license holders	12	8
Removed to another district (4 left India)	91	30
Exempted on the owner receiving the title of Khan Bahadur	1	1
Owner receiving commission in the Army	1	1
No trace	2	
Total ..	124	52

Explosives.

Under this Act 370 licenses were issued. They are classified in Table C below. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder, and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Table C (Explosive.)

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Forms in which licenses were issued.	Number of licenses granted in	
			1918	1919
1	Manufacture, possession and sale	A	16	13
2	Possession and sale	B	186	207
3	Possession	C	5	4
4	Possession	F	1	1
5	Licenses in form "E" (*bona-fide* blasting purposes)	E	92	84
6	Sale	L	1	1
7	General transport licenses (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 2nd July 1910)	H	43	47
8	Magazine buildings	J	13	13
	Total ..		357	370

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act show a decrease of 40 compared with last year's total. Licenses granted to private motor owners (Form F for 60 gallons) have increased by 5, making a total of 46 licensed godowns, and licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 62, a decrease of 3 over last year's figures.

There was one prosecution under the Petroleum Act, which ended in conviction.

Table D (Petroleum).

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1918	1919
1	General import licenses	7	2
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum	26	..
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum	12	13
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	1	1
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	3	2
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum	65	62
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ..	1	1
8	Possession and transport (motor owners) licenses	41	46
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses	41	30
	Total ..	197	157

Poisons Act.

Twenty-five licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale books kept by the licensees have been carefully maintained.

Motor Vehicles Act.

Under the Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 8184, dated the 18th December 1918, the re-registration of motor vehicles was taken in hand. The vehicles broken up or removed out of the Presidency were cancelled in the registers and new cars brought for registration were registered under the numbers of the cars cancelled. The re-registering of vehicles entailed a heavy burden on the Department.

In spite of the addition of a temporary establishment, much remains to be done and, even in more favourable circumstances, progress will inevitably be slow.

By March 1919, about 2,000 cars had been re-registered. It soon became evident that there was no likelihood of the remaining 4,500 cars being brought for re-registration unless the owners were addressed individually. This necessitated correspondence with the owners and Superintendents of Police up-country. It was then found that a number of motor vehicles had been broken up or had changed hands and that no intimation of such changes had reached this office. There are still a number of cars untraced. The motoring public have evinced marked apathy in regard to re-registering their vehicles; in spite of the widest publicity being given to the orders, the bulk of owners of motor vehicles profess ignorance of the necessity of re-registering.

One thousand eight hundred and eighty motor vehicles were registered during the year as compared with three hundred and eighty-three in 1918 and seven hundred and ninety-eight in 1917. The majority of the vehicles registered are of American manufacture.

The number of motor vehicles registered in Bombay up to the end of 1919 was 8,549, of which 280 were heavy motor vehicles and 120 vehicles which had been registered at other centres in India and re-registered under Bombay numbers. As stated above, a number of these vehicles have been scrapped. Out of the total registered, it is computed that about 4,500 motor cars and cycles and 207 lorries are running in Bombay. This total does not include 108 military motor vehicles registered by the Military Authorities.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed during the year was 5,571.

There were 404 vehicles licensed to ply for hire, an increase of 145 over last year's figure. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and in October and have on the whole been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. 534 licenses to drive motor vehicles plying for hire were issued during the year. The meters fitted to these cars received special attention from the Department throughout the year and cases of overcharging have been dealt with severely.

Fatal and other accidents in connection with motor traffic totalled 1,057 as compared with 866 in 1918. There were altogether 887 persons injured, including 46 fatal accidents. Of the latter 16 were due to the fault of the pedestrian, 12 to the fault of the driver, 12 were pure accidents and 6 were doubtful cases.

Of the fatal accidents, 10 occurred between 7 a.m. and midday, 17 between noon and 5 p.m. and 19 occurred between 5 p.m. and midnight. In 10 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age. In 26 cases they were between 40 and 50 years and in 7 cases over 50 years of age. I comment, in paragraph 34 below, upon the alarming rise in the number of street accidents.

An Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department proceeded monthly to Poona and Talegaon to examine motor vehicles and to test drivers, and to Satara whenever required by the District Magistrate. There were 209 prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act of which 155 ended in conviction. In addition 278 persons were warned for various offences under the Act and 31 public driving licenses were suspended.

Table "E".

Serial No.		1918.	1919.
1	Number of vehicles registered	383	1,880
2	Total number of vehicles registered since 1905	6,669	8,549
3	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered	14	120
4	Total number of heavy motor vehicles registered since 1905	229	280
5	Approximate number of motor vehicles in Bombay	3,138	4,500
6	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	176	207
7	General numbers in the Bombay City	27	29
8	Number of transfers effected	1,595	1,378
9	Number of vehicles licensed to ply for hire	259	404
10	Number of motor driving licenses issued	5,132	5,571
11	Number of temporary motor driving licenses issued	1,769	2,921
12	Number of accidents including fatal	866	1,057
13	Number of fatal accidents	39	46
14	Number of prosecutions	321	209
15	Number of convictions	269	155
16	Number of cases acquitted	49	53
17	Number of cases withdrawn	2	*Nil.*
18	Number of cases struck out	1	1
19	Number of public motor car licenses issued	329	534
20	Number of motor drivers *warned* by the Head Office for minor offences ..	709	278
21	Number of public motor driving licenses *suspended* by Head Office	22	31

Tram cars.

Table "F" gives details of the accidents to passengers, pedestrians, and other vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars. The number of accidents shows an increase as compared with the figures of 1918 but the fatal accidents have decreased by 3. The increase in the number of accidents is very largely due to increased mileage. The mileage covered increased by 1,522,085 miles.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Byculla ..	43	Hornby Road ..	15
Bhendi Bazar ..	29	Carnac Road ..	13
Kalbadevi Road ..	28	Esplanade Road ..	12
Girgaum Road ..	26	Dhobi Talao ..	12
Parel ..	25	Mazagaon ..	11

Table "F".

Number of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			Total.
	1918.	1919.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents	288	356	133	38	175	12	1	44	403
Serious accidents	15	47							
Fatal accidents	15	12	3	2	7	..	..	..	12
Total for 1919 ..	..	415	136	40	182	12	1	44	415
Total for 1918 ..	318	..	91	19	147	5	8	48	318

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

	Bogie.	Single.	Two-car trams.	Bogies with trailers.	Mileage.
1918 ..	100	50	40	..	5,866,509
1919 ..	48	40	98	52	7,388,594

Theatres.

Licenses were renewed in the case of 12 theatres and 6 cinemas. One new Cinema, "The Empress" was opened and two were closed down as their lease had expired. The "Globe" cinema theatre was under construction at the close of the year.

LIBRARY OF THE

Before licenses were granted or renewed inspections were carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, the Municipal and Improvement Trust Engineers and the Telephone Company. Theatres are now efficiently equipped against fire, have the requisite number of exits and a water supply capable of keeping a small fire under control until the arrival of Fire Brigade.

Three Circuses visited Bombay during the year.

One temporary Cinema theatre was licensed for Mahim Fair.

Two hundred and thirty-three performance licenses were issued.

The inspection of films was also carried out by the Theatre Department of my office and Cinema proprietors and importers of films freely consulted the Department.

Sanction has been given for the erection of 5 theatres and 2 cinemas and suitable sites are being searched for for the erection of 5 more cinemas.

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report 9,218 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjas. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj season will shortly be submitted to Government.

Fires.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1919 was 265 and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 25,73,988. The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	313
Value of property lost	Rs. 36,48,414

Statement D, Police Establishment.

27. The following table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force :—

	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Permanent Strength.								
For Divisional Police (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2452, dated 28th March 1919).	1	4	1	2	12	1	10	429
„ Income Tax Office (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 5155, dated 20th August 1919).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ the Mint (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3762, dated 14th May 1919, and Judicial Department Letter No. 5242 of 3rd July 1919 to the address of the Accountant General, Bombay).	..	..	..	..	..	..	+1	— 8
„ the Small Causes Court (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4974, dated 9th August 1919).	..	..	..	..	..	..	+1	— 3
Net increase (permanent) ..	1	4	1	2	12	1	12	421
Temporary Strength.								
For Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar, (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3766, dated 16th October 1919).	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
„ Customs House (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3227, dated 26th April 1919, and Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4330, dated 31st May 1919).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ War Purposes Board (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2069, dated 14th March 1919).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
His Majesty's Government Dockyard Establishment.	..	..	..	— 2	..	..	..	— 6
Total (temporary) ..	..	..	..	— 2	..	..	1	8
Net total increase ..	1	4	1	...	12	1	13	429

The temporary Sanitary Police establishment consisting of 1 Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables was made permanent (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 4450, dated 14th July 1919).

The population of the City according to the census of 1911 was 9,79,445 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 14·60 as compared with 1 to 15·34 in 1918 and 1 to 19·09 in 1917.

Taking the population of the City to be not less than 1,250,000 as roughly estimated by the Municipal Commissioner, the proportion of crime to population would stand at 1 to 18·66.

The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 18·00 as compared with 19·59 in 1918 and 16·76 in 1917.

28. There was no change in the armament of the Force in the year under review.

Armament Statement E.

29. During the year, 193 officers and men were punished as compared with 119 in 1918 and 229 in 1917. The details are as follows :—

Punishments and Rewards.

Departmentally punished	157
Judicially punished	11
Dismissed	25
Total ..	193

Of the total number punished, 2 were Europeans and 191 were Indians. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character and for small misdemeanours. In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) By issue of good service tickets	1,365
(*b*) By grant of silver stripes	1
(*c*) By grant of two stripes	19
(*d*) By grant of one stripe	13
(*e*) By the Abkari Department	105
(*f*) By the Magistrates	74
(*g*) By the Commissioner of Police	201
(*h*) Otherwise rewarded	131
(*i*) By special promotion	26
Total ..	1,935

The men mentioned under (*g*) received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work ; while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The King's Police Medal was awarded to Jemadar Vithu Jagoji Bhosle No. 37-A on the 1st January 1919.

The title of Khan Saheb was conferred upon Inspector Mir Ahmedalli (since deceased) on the 1st January 1919.

The titles of C.I.E. and O.B.E. were conferred upon Mr. F. A. M. Vincent and myself respectively on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday.

30. Exclusive of Europeans, the number of officers who can read and write stands at 89 against 88 in the previous year ; of these 67 are literate in English as against 58 last year. Literate Head Constables and Constables number 1,074 as against 1,054 in 1918 ; 148 of these have a knowledge of English as against 124 in the preceding year.

Education.

The Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail Sobani Free Night School was attended by four Constables.

The Recruits Training School continued under the direct supervision of Sub-Inspector Adilsha, who has shown commendable enthusiasm and worked hard under serious disadvantages. The number of recruits attending school at the beginning and end of the year was 127 and 118 respectively against 105 and 113 in 1918. It has been found necessary to add materially to the number of classes and at the time of report the number varies monthly between 15 and 18, according to the number of recruits admitted and passed out. The school has now had 18 months' trial and is a proved success. It is of course too early yet to say that the new stamp of recruit has definitely strengthened the Force, but there is no doubt that illiterate recruits pass out able to read and write the first book and literate recruits pass out with a very fair knowledge of elementary law and Police duties.

The school has one great need, *viz.*, a permanent Sub-Inspector as law lecturer. At present Mr. Adilsha is dependent on Sub-Inspectors from the Force, but these Sub-Inspectors have too much work on hand to attend with regularity.

A new and important addition was made to the school in November which promises to be a great success. A class for writer Head Constables was formed and entrusted to the special care of Sub-Inspector Adilsha. This class, like the school, also owes its inauguration to Mr. Sharp and its promising start to his care and attention.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of casualties for the year 1919 :—

Resignations	130
Discharged	29
Dismissals	25
Deaths	78
Retirement on pension or gratuity	59
Total ..	321

In the death of Inspector Khan Saheb Mir Ahmedalli, which occurred on 17th March 1919, the Force has lost a very reliable and experienced Indian Officer who showed his mettle during the period of industrial unrest which ushered in the year. There is no doubt that his death was in a large measure due to his tireless devotion to duty during this critical period. He was in charge of DeLisle Road Police Station which is situated in the heart of the mill area.

Recruitment flourished in the early part of the year, especially during the months of March and April. Large numbers of men were demobilised from Maratha Regiments and excellent material for recruiting was forthcoming for a time. At one time there were as many as 300 men under training at Headquarters. Unfortunately the outbreak of the Afgan War put a sudden stop to this happy condition of affairs; demobilization was suspended, men were recalled to duty and others pursuaded to join the army by the offer of prospects far better than those held out by the Police Department.

The majority of the recruits above referred to were absorbed when the Dock Police Force was, in December, brought up, as far as possible, to full strength; and the sanction given by Government to the entertainment of some 400 additional men for the City Police left us with great leeway to make up. Wastage in the Force owing to resignations, invalidations and dismissals is always considerable and when the Force is already under strength this feature tends to become accentuated. This was certainly the case during the year under review and, leave being of necessity very sparingly granted, resignations were numerous: the additional strain thereby thrown on the already depleted strength could only result in a detrimental effect on the health of the Force.

Recruitment for the European Force was fairly satisfactory in spite of the small emoluments and poor attractions offered by service in the Police as compared with Army service. The revision of the rates of pay for the British Army would have made it impossible for us to secure any suitable recruits from the Army had it not been an open secret that the pay of the European cadre of the Bombay City Police was also under revision. A few men permanently demobi-

lised from the Army and anxious to remain in India were induced to join us by dint of hints of good things to come and the quality of the men enlisted can be said to be good. They are at present greatly lacking in experience but holding, as they now do, permanent appointments in the Police they are immeasurably superior to the Base returned soldiers who were not satisfactory Policemen and had little inclination or incentive to take an interest in their work. There is every reason to hope that the new men will in due time attain to our pre-war standard for European officers and that it will be possible during the coming year to give them a systematic training in law and language.

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were 21 boys in the Police Boys' Brigade at the beginning of the year. Nine more boys were enlisted during the year while nine resigned. The number at the close of the year stood at 21. These boys were found to be very useful as orderlies at the Head Police Office, particularly as the Head-quarters Force (unarmed) is considerably under-manned.

Health.

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Police Hospital during 1919 was 6,476 as compared with 5,260 in 1918 and 3,642 in 1917. Of the number of Police admitted 18 were suffering from tuberculosis. The daily average on the sick list was as follows :—

	1918.	1919.
Indian Constabulary	71·23	89·66
European Police	0·15	0·42

The steady decline in the health of the Indian Constabulary is to be much regretted. It is partly attributable to the prevalence of epidemics and partly to the shortage of men and continuous heavy duties throughout the year which necessitated curtailing leave and holidays to a minimum. It is also in no small measure due to the difficulty of obtaining sanitary accommodation at a reasonable rental. I am confident that our bill of health will become steadily cleaner with the housing of the men in the sanitary lines now under construction or projected.

Inspection of arms and accoutrements.

33. The arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in proper order.

Musketry practice was held during the year, the Military authorities having kindly placed their rifle range at Colaba at the disposal of the Armed Police for the purpose.

The bulk of the European and Indian Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors received systematic and regular training in revolver shooting at the Head-quarters Safety Range. These officers went through their annual revolver practice and the results were satisfactory.

The Revolver Challenge Cup was won by Mr. Cauty, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, who was then Superintendent of the "D" Division.

Street accidents.

34. During the year under report 78 persons were killed and 2,357 were injured by accidents, as compared with 79 killed and 1,904 injured in the previous year.

The following are the details :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	12	346
By motor cars	46	841
By hack victorias	10	510
By other public conveyances	8	325
By private conveyances (other than motor cars) ..	2	335
	78	2,357

There is a melancholy satisfaction in being able to note that the number of persons killed was no greater during the year under report than it was in 1917 and 1918 ; but the number of persons injured shows a heavy increase of 453. Of this increase, trams were responsible for 43, motor cars for 295, hack victorias

for 29 and other public conveyances for 115 accidents. There were 29 fewer accidents due to private conveyances other than motor cars than in the previous year.

As stated in paragraph 24 above, the increased mileage run by the trams in the City fully accounts for the rise in accidents in connection with tram cars.

The increase in the number of persons injured in connection with motor accidents, however, is out of all proportion to the increase in the number of cars on the streets. In spite of continued activity by the Police, the number of chauffeurs who drive with criminal negligence does not diminish. As I remarked last year, the only remedy is a steady prosecution of offenders against the rules of the road. I have been prevented by the stress of events from taking up the question of the establishment of a special Bench to try in a summary manner persons offending against the Motor Vechicles Rules, but I hope that definite proposals will be submitted in the immediate future. The congestion of work in the Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts has once more placed a check on the activity of the Police in dealing with offences against the Motor Vehicles Rules since such cases must of necessity be taken up and disposed of with the minimum of delay if they are to be successful.

The large number of accidents in connection with hack victorias and bullock carts is undoubtedly partly due to the state of the roads in the City. The pedestrian has a marked predilection for walking on the road even when pavements are provided and it will take years to eradicate this habit. The state of many of the main thoroughfares was so bad throughout the year that it was a physical impossibility for hand-carts to be propelled except in the middle of the road where the tram lines are laid. It is a well known fact that the divergence of slow traffic into the centre of the road is a fruitful source of accidents and the condition of the roads was such that even the bullock cart showed a marked disinclination to stray far from the tram lines.

The training of constables in traffic duty was seriously hampered throughout the year by extreme pressure of work and by the continued shortage of European officers. I look forward confidently to marked improvement this year for our European cadre is now full and more attention is being paid to this branch of our work.

35. **Conveyances.** During the year 1919, the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles	.. ..		11,772
Private vehicles	.. ..		5,447
Motors, private	.. ..	4,096	4,500
Motors plying for hire	.. .. ..	404	

The public conveyances comprised 2,293 victorias, 42 riding hackeries, 9,367 labour carts, 68 hand carts and 2 single bullock carts

The motor vehicles increased by 1,362.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 3,554 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Land Conveyance Act, VI of 1863, while 9,632 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 3,487 drivers were warned, and 44 licenses were cancelled.

The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port rejected 536 horses and 9 victorias as unfit for further use.

36. **Miscellaneous.** (*a*) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office under the supervision of Sergeant Sheppard maintained its efficiency. It issued 877 notices and 23 supplements consisting of 13,212 paragraphs, besides a large number of habitual offenders' lists and departmental orders.

(*b*) The Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Credit Society, which completed the fourth year of its existence, has effected a marked improvement in its financial status. Its share capital and profits have increased, while, on the

other hand, its liabilities have decreased. The management under the capable guidance of Mr. Down, Commandant of the Mounted Police, deserves to be commended for this happy result.

The duties and functions of the Honorary Secretaries and Auditors have been performed, in their leisure hours, by Messrs. Girdhar Rao, Harmalkar, S. K. Joshi and S. G. Godhrawalla, clerks of the Head Police Office.

(*c*) During the year under review it was found possible to appoint only one Police Prosecuting Inspector in accordance with the scheme outlined in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2452, dated 28th March 1919. This officer has been attached to the Esplanade Police Court from 1st July 1919. Twenty important cases were dealt with by him with satisfactory results. Towards the close of the year steps were being taken to make two more appointments of Prosecuting Inspectors and to post one of them to the Mazagaon Police Court and the other to the Dadar Police Court. I confidently anticipate that when the full complement of four Prosecuting Inspectors is appointed, improvement will result in the prosecution of cases and the Station House investigating staff, who are now performing the dual functions of investigation and prosecution, will experience relief.

(*d*) The administration of the Force was carried out throughout the year in circumstances of the utmost difficulty for from first to last we were either engaged in dealing with abnormal situations or in recovering from the disorganisation which must inevitably follow.

On the 9th of January a wave of industrial unrest, which did not recede until the end of February, flowed over the City. Starting in the mill districts, strikes spread with alarming rapidity to the docks and other industries and it was computed when the strikes were at their height that over 150,000 operatives were out. For the first three days the Police attempted to deal with the situation unaided but an attack by a large number of riotous strikers upon a small posse of Police resulting in the death of one Policeman, serious injuries to five and minor injuries to twenty others, made it evident that assistance from the Military was necessary. Thereafter a system of picquets and posts was introduced which reduced disorder to a minimum and there were only two collisions between the riotous strikers and the forces of law and order. In one, which took place in the Mahim Woods, the troops were ordered to fire and three of the strikers were killed and one injured. In the other, a party of strikers who were attempting to force a number of Port Trust employés to down tools, made an attack upon a small body of unarmed Police which barred their way. At the psychological moment, however, the Police were reinforced by a party of Indian Infantry. Upon the strikers attempting to force their way through the Military cordon which had been flung across the road to bar their progress, a number of the troops defended themselves with their bayonets and three of the strikers were killed and two injured.

After this incident there was no further rioting worthy of the name. The first phase of the strike ended on the 27th of January but the settlement was by no means complete and a series of partial strikes followed which necessitated the maintenance of elaborate Police and Military arrangements until the end of February. Throughout this period the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Police, a large number of European Officers, and as many rank and file as could be spared were on constant duty in the mill area. Nothing but emergent work could be attended to, and the policing of the City had to be carried on in the most perfunctory manner.

Before the disorganising effects of this period of stress could be obliterated we were once more called upon to face a period of extreme anxiety and difficulty which commenced with a demonstration organised by Mr. Gandhi and his followers, commonly known as "Black Sunday". Happily this demonstration passed off without any untoward event worthy of chronicle. In spite of the principles of abstention from violence so carefully inculcated by Mr. Gandhi, the day was not altogether devoid of instances of intimidation for reports were received in the afternoon of the holding up of victorias, the tearing down of posters and the smashing of boardings placed outside certain theatres which had declined to close their doors. As far as possible a policy of non-intervention was followed by the

Police who confined themselves to standing in readiness at various centres to proceed at a moment's notice to deal with any disturbance which might break out.

It was inevitable that a demonstration of this nature should have a disquieting effect upon the City and before this had worn off news was received of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi in the Punjab, his alleged removal to (in the words of the *Chronicle*) "an unknown destination" and, immediately afterwards by the news of serious happenings at Amritsar and in the Punjab. The atmosphere of the City immediately became charged with electricity, but the storm did not burst until the following day, namely, April the 11th. Great forbearance was displayed by the Police in the "A" and "D" Divisions who had received orders to keep the large crowds moving with as little ostentation as possible and not to come into conflict with them unless they were compelled to do so. The events of April the 11th are too well known to need recapitulation. Suffice it to say that that portion of the City which lies in the neighbourhood of Shaik Memon Street, Abdul Rehman Street and Pydhonie was given up to lawlessness and hooliganism from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. The Police attempted to deal with the situation at Pydhonie alone but were compelled to call for the assistance of the Military. Both the Police and the Military were stoned, at times heavily, throughout this period and it speaks volumes for the discipline of the men engaged in this trying duty that the day passed without bloodshed. The rioters were finally induced to leave that area of the City by the bait of a monster meeting at Chowpatty which was held in the evening. Enormous crowds attended this meeting and their behaviour was unexceptionable. Adequate Military and Police arrangements were made to meet any emergency that might arise but the Police were not called upon to do more than regulate the very heavy traffic.

Government were pleased to acknowledge in the most generous terms the work of the Police in connection with these disorders.

It will readily be understood that the events of April the 11th left the City in a state of "nerves" and it was impossible to relax for some days the special Military and Police precautions which had been elaborated to meet the situation. On the 26th of April Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor of the *Chronicle*, was arrested and deported and from that moment the force of the agitation, which was nominally aimed at the Rowlatt Act, diminished. The Satyagraha movement inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi however died a lingering death and it was a considerable time before the Police could relax their vigilance and pay due attention to their ordinary avocations.

On the 11th of May a *hartal* was held in connection with the deportation of B. G. Horniman. The day passed without incident and there were no disturbances. The Police were compelled, however, in the light of past experience to make elaborate precautionary arrangements.

As the Satyagraha movement began to lose force, increasing interest was evinced in the Khilafat movement. This interest grew steadily until the 18th September when the Khilafat Committee organised a procession of Bombay Volunteers which paraded the streets of the City. The same evening a mass meeting of Mahomedans was held at Mastan Talao. A *hartal* in connection with the Khilafat was held on the 17th of October which once more required elaborate Police arrangements. The day passed without incident. This *hartal* was followed by an active movement directed to pursuading the inhabitants of Bombay to abstain from taking part in the peace celebrations which were due to be held in December. This agitation was carefully organised and the City was flooded with posters, many of which made a direct appeal to the fanaticism of the Mahomedans. In spite of this agitation, the peace celebrations which were held on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of December were an unqualified success. The celebrations threw upon the Police a heavy additional burden of work and it is satisfactory to record that the enormous concourse of people that assembled to watch the display of fire works broke up without any accident.

This short recital of the principal events of the year will suffice to convince Government that little time was left to the superior officers of the Police to devote to the administration of the Force and to the effecting of improvements for watch

and ward in the City. Many matters urgently calling for attention had to be shelved and, instead of being a period of progress, the year under report has been one long struggle to make up lost time. Our difficulties were greatly enhanced by a depleted European cadre, by the high incidence of sickness in the rank and file and, finally, by ever increasing difficulties in obtaining recruits of the right material to fill up our greatly depleted force.

The adversities of the year have borne good fruit in one direction, for they have cemented a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding between the Police and the Military such as has never before existed. Such a relationship is an asset of great importance and should go far to ensure the security of the City whatever troublous times may lie before us.

37. Harmony prevailed as usual between the Magistracy and the Police.

38. In conclusion I would place on record my indebtedness to the City Police of all ranks. They have had a year of constant strain and it is not too much to claim that they have acquitted themselves throughout with credit. The Mounted Police, under the Commandant Mr. Down, continued to maintain a high state of efficiency. Their services during the mill strikes were invaluable and we should have been glad to have had twice as many of them. They also performed sterling duties during the disturbances of April. The Armed Police have had, as usual, a year of heavy escort duty which taxed their resources to the utmost. They have maintained their old degree of smartness and efficiency and their conduct during the riots, when a squad of 25 remained passive for some hours in the most trying circumstances, was deserving of the highest praise.

The work of the Police Stations has been hampered by the difficulty of obtaining Sub-Inspectors of the right stamp; most of the officers of this grade who can lay claim to marked ability were absorbed in the Criminal Investigation Department in special appointments; others have been sent to the Central Police Training School at Nasik which involves their services being lost to the City Police for a period of eighteen months. I was compelled to fill up the cadre temporarily by the appointment of the best of the Head Constable writers but few of these men are of the stamp requisite for the efficient performance of the duties of a Sub-Inspector.

Two Police Stations in the City were in charge of Indian Inspectors throughout the year. On the death of Khan Saheb Mir Ahmedali, whose services have been recognised in paragraph 31 above, his place was taken at De Lisle Road by Inspector Sabaji Govind whose work at this Police Station has been of a high order. Acting Inspector Chimanlal L. Dave was confirmed during the year as Inspector in charge of Princess Street Police Station, but the charge proved too heavy for his administrative abilities which fall short of his detective skill.

In a year of exceptional difficulty where practically no officer failed, it is difficult to select any names for special mention; the inclusion of a large number of names vitiates the value of special mention and, on the other hand, the omission of the names of the men who have performed sterling work is invidious. I therefore content myself with saying that the bulk of the extra work which fell upon us in connection with the mill strike fell upon the shoulders of Superintendents Messrs. Stenson and Jones and Inspectors Power, Spiers and Mir Ahmedali; the brunt of the disturbances of April fell upon Mr. Walker. The Criminal Investigation Department had heavy additional work in connection with both these events which was ably organised by Khan Bahadur Kawasji Petigara. The work of Mr. Cauty has been aptly recognised by his promotion this year to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of Divisions.

To the Deputy Commissioners of Police, Messrs. Harker, Curry and Sharp, I owe a deep debt of gratitude. Heavy pressure of work rendered it necessary that I should delegate to them a steadily increasing number of duties which they performed in a most efficient manner. Mr. Curry in particular had a very heavy year and did sterling work in spite of being handicapped by indifferent health. Both he and Mr. Harker were compelled by ill health to take leave towards the close of the year.

The establishment of the Head Police Office continued to do excellent work and my thanks in particular are due to the Office Superintendent Mr. Chhaganlal Maneklal Tijoriwalla who proved invaluable. Proposals for the reorganisation of the office establishment were submitted to Government in April and were sanctioned in July. The revised scale of pay and additions to the cadre have afforded timely relief to a well deserving body of men.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. C. GRIFFITH,

Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART 1.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	2	...	2	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	...	2	...	2	...	1
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps .	...	6	...	6	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	6	...	6	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	1
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice.	...	18	...	18	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	24	...	24	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	2	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	...	61	...	61	...	2
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	12	42	...	54	...	4
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	3	8	...	11	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	11	...	11	...	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	2	16	...	18	1	3
15	377	Unnatural offence	4	11	...	15	1	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	10	...	11	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	45	...	45	...	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 335.	Grievous hurt	7	266	2	271	2	5
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	5		6	...	1
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	6	241	...	247	2	6
21	363 to 369, 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	11	87	...	98	...	8
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	8	...	8	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	60	...	62	...	4
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	28	...	31	...	1
		Total ...	52	838	2	888	6	35
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	2	...	2	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	5	117	1	121	5	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	5	11	...	16	...	9
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	1	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919.

of Cases.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
...	5	1	...	6	...	...	6	
2	3	...	1	4	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	9	1	7	17	...	...	17	
...	22	2	...	24	...	...	24	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
3	43	5	8	56	...	...	56	
3	14	7	26	47	...	...	47	
..	5	2	4	11	...	...	11	1 withdrawn.
..	6	...	3	9	...	...	9	
1	6	1	6	13	...	...	13	
2	3	3	6	12	...	...	12	
2	2	...	7	9	...	...	9	
...	39	4	...	43	...	...	43	1 lunatic.
13	105	111	35	253	4	1	257	83 compounded.
...	1	...	4	5	...	...	5	
7	123	82	27	232	2	...	234	58 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
6	32	8	44	84	2	...	86	1 withdrawn.
2	4	1	1	6	...	...	6	
1	40	13	3	56	2	...	58	1 lunatic; 1 compounded.
1	16	10	3	29	...	...	29	2 compounded.
33	396	242	169	809	10	1	819	2 lunatics; 144 compounded; 3 withdrawn.
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	
6	53	29	28	111	...	...	111	
...	1	2	4	7	...	...	7	
...	1	...	...	1	...	..	1	

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	114	1,675	79	1,710	...	5
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	124	1,807	80	1,851	5	14
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	3	111	...	114	2	7
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	..	30	...	30	...	4
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	3	141	...	144	2	11
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	... 316	... 7,070	... 145	... 7,241	... 51	... 90
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	34	769	4	799	4	38
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	3	426	...	429	...	7
37	419, 420	Cheating	15	414	...	429	1	18
38	447, 448, 453 & 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4	17	...	21	...	2
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	32	8,696	149	8,919	56	150
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	2	...	2	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	5	187	..	192	...	3
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	261	55,378	...	55,639	...	370
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	266	55,567	...	55,833	...	373
		GRAND TOTAL ...	817	67,110	231	67,696	69	585

NOTES.—(1) *Column* 4—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) *Column* 8—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) *Column* 15—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(4) Cases entered against serial No. 43 are not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 30th April 1920.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 8+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
76	408	29	1,191	1,707	2	2	1,709	1 transferred ; 1 withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
82	464	60	1,225	1,829	2	2	1,831	1 transferred ; 1 withdrawn.
3	32	62	8	102	31	4	133	45 compounded.
1	15	9	1	25	...	...	25	6 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
4	47	71	9	127	31	4	158	51 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
202	3,854	232	2,802	7,038	18	7	7,051	2 died ; 5 transferred ; 3 lunatics ; 1 withdrawn.
36	383	70	273	730	159	36	889	
6	324	92	...	416	2	2	418	1 withdrawn.
21	209	82	97	388	27	5	415	1 died ; 45 withdrawn.
...	10	4	5	19	57	4	76	2 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
265	4,780	480	3,177	8,586	263	54	8,849	3 died ; 5 transferred ; 3 lunatics ; 47 withdrawn ; 2 compounded.
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
8	148	31	2	181	...	...	181	
318	53,840	1,087	1	54,928	7,551	7,340	62,479	3 died ; 20 transferred ; 23 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
326	53,990	1,118	3	55,111	7,551	7,340	62,662	3 died ; 20 transferred ; 23 withdrawn.
718	59,720	1,976	4,591	66,518	7,857	7,401	74,375	6 died ; 23 transferred ; 5 lunatics ; 74 withdrawn ; 197 compounded.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting trial at end of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	121 to 130, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	.	
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	2	...	.	2			...	.	..	...	...	
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	7	...	...	7	5	2	...	.	..	...	...	
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	...	
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	11	...	..	10	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	174	1	...	171	135	31	...	...	..	...	..	2 died.
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	
		Total	...	204	1	...	198	157	31	1	3		...		2 died.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	4	27	1	...	20	17	12	1	1	...	...	...	
12	307	Attempts at murder	2	6	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	14	1	...	13	8	5	2	..	..	...	...	1 withdrawn
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	1	9	2	...	7	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	
15	377	Unnatural offence	4	8	3	...	8	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	.	..	...	...	...	
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	46	1	...	44	40	4	...	...	...	...	..	1 lunatic.
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	4	353	4	...	340	113	107	11	13	0	1	5	123 compounded.
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	1	320	5	4	305	107	138	9	7	4	...	4	47 compounded; 1 w drawn.
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	1	66	5	1	63	38	17	0	8	3	...	3	1 withdrawn.
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	14	...	...	12	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft and wrongfully confine.	1	79	3	...	75	52	23	...	1	3	...	3	1 lunatic; 1 c mpounde
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	28	...	...	30	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	2 compounded.
		Total	20	972	25	5	926	509	417	29	34	16	1	15	2 lunatics; 3 withdra 218 compound d.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery		175	2	...	161	91	75	...	9	...	...	...	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	3	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	669	32	4	629	548	81	8	10	6	6	...	1 transferred; 1 withdra
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	10	853	34	4	805	646	159	8	19	6	6	...	1 transferred; 1 withdra
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	5	146	9	...	138	48	90	...	4	38	4	34	50 compounded.
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	30	...	...	29	16	13	...	1	...	...	...	6 compounded.
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	5	176	9	...	167	64	103	...	5	38	4	34	65 compounded.

STATEMENT A—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	... 46	4,629	130	13	4,075	4,286	380	154	46	22	7	15	2 died; 5 transferred; 3 lunatics; 1 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	5	501	14	1	485	395	91	104	6	172	38	134	
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	2	431	3	2	473	352	121	...	5	2	2	...	1 withdrawn.
37	419, 420	Cheating	6	379	13	...	305	226	139	20	6	32	6	26	1 died; 78 withdrawn.
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	19	...	...	19	13	6	...	...	131	12	119	2 compounded.
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	59	6,209	160	16	6,017	5,272	745	278	63	359	65	294	3 died; 5 transferred; 3 lunatics; 75 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable; 2 compounded.
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	... 5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	5	183	1	...	184	151	33	...	8	...	...	...	
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	305	59,717	...	...	59,660	57,881	1,779	...	335	7,750	7,529	221	3 died; 24 transferred; 23 withdrawn.
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	310	59,910	1	...	59,849	58,037	1,812	...	343	7,750	7,529	221	Do. do.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	404	68,324	230	25	67,962	64,685	3,277	316	467	8,169	7,605	564	8 died; 30 transferred; 5 lunatics; 102 withdrawn; 280 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 30th April 1920.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Return of Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or came to an end during trial or which stood over sine die, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 345, 494, Cr. P. C.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending, at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sections of I. P. Code.												
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	...	4	4	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1	14	15	...	.....	3	12	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477A.	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	4	4	8	...	.....	4	3	1	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 .	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	3	3	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 .	Making or using false trade marks.	...	5	5	...	.....	3	2	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	31	36	...	.....	15	21	1	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316 .	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389 .	Extortion	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ...	..	36	36	...	.....	32	4	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	12	2,715	2,727	78	.....	2,389	256	4	...	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	18	858	876	29	.....	693	147	7	...	...	...
		Total ...	30	3,610	3,640	107	.....	3,114	408	11	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, Cr. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or of fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	3	9	12	1	.....	7	4	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	2	22	24	2	.....	20	2	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple) ...	...	37	37	2	.....	32	3	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	68	73	5	.....	59	9	...	...	...	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
21	298 ...	Offences against religion...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	5	5	...	.....	2	3	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	...	106	106	4	.....	87	15	...	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	3	46	49	16	.....	33	...	...	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	9	964	973	27	.....	886	56	4	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	115	115	44	.....	65	4	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	12	1,237	1,249	91	.....	1,073	79	6	...	...	...
		OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.											
32	Under Chapter XLII, Sections 513 to 516, I.P.C.	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds .	...	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...
33	Act VII of 1913.	Indian Companies Act ...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
34	Act VI of 1882.	The Indian Companies Marks Act.	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
35	Act XV, XI, and XII of 1911.	The Indian Factories Act.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
36	Act I of 1910	The Indian Press Act ...	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
37	Act XV of 1882.	The Presidency Small Causes Court Act.	...	2	2	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
38	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract.	...	23	23	1	.....	18	4	...	...	...	...
39	Act III of 1888.	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	11,419	11,419	...	770	5,064	5,585	...	...	...	...
40	Act IV of 1902.	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	32	32	2	.....	6	24	...	...	...	...
41	Act V of 1890	The Municipal Servants Act	...	6	6	...	.....	6	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act III of 1909.	The Insolvency Act ...	...	3	3	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...
43	Act I of 1917.	Registration of Ordinance.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
44	.....	The Defence of India Act.	...	8	8	...	.....	...	8	...	...	...	...
45	Act II of 1918	Contract of Rent Act ...	...	28	28	...	.....	3	25	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	11,528	11,528	3	770	5,103	5,652	..	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	52	16,475	16,527	206	770	9,364	6,169	18	...	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court: Bombay, 10th April 1920.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaints.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Noncognizable Criminal conspiracy .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	3	75	...	...	...	...
5	161, to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1	15	...	...	16	...	4	12	80	...	..	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	4	5	...	...	9	...	5	3	60	1	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks...	...	5	...	...	5	...	3	2	40	...	...	...	...
10	143, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	37	...	...	42	...	21	20	54·05	1	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12A	376	Rape by the husband...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	64	...	...	64	...	59	5	7·87	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	20	4,889	...	...	4,909	123	4,290	513	10·43	8	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100·0	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	45	1,596	...	...	1,641	47	1,261	324	20·3	9	...	...	...
		Total ...	65	6,551	...	...	6,616	175	5,580	844	12·48	17	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	3	10	...	...	13	2	9	3	30·00	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	2	24	...	...	26	4	20	2	8·37	..	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	...	51	...	...	51	2	41	8	15·68	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	85	...	...	90	8	69	13	15·29	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	3	60·00	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	133	...	...	133	4	113	16	12·03	...	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	3	58	...	...	61	5	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance .	13	1,518	...	...	1,531	41	1,397	8	5·79	5	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·00	...	...	...	...
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	...	124	...	...	124	44	74	4	3·22	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	16	1,839	...	...	1,855	94	1,642	112	6·09	7	...	...	...
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.														
32	Under Chapter XLII, Sections 513 to 516, I.P.C.	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100·00	...	...	...	...
33	Act VII of 1913 ...	The Indian Companies Act ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100·00	...	...	...	...
34	Act VI of 1882 ...	The Indian Companies Marks Act...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·00	...	...	...	...
35	Act XV, XI and XII of 1911.	The Indian Factories Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·00	...	...	...	...
36	Act I of 1910 ...	The Indian Press Act	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Act XV of 1882 ...	The Presidency Small Causes Court Act.	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	66·66	...	...	...	...
38	Act XIII of 1859 .	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	27	...	...	27	1	22	4	14·81	...	...	...	...
39	Act III of 1888 ...	The City of Bombay Municipal Act .	...	11,419	...	...	11,419	...	5,064	5,585	48·90	...	770	...	...
40	Act IV of 1902 ...	The City of Bombay Police Act ...	...	34	...	...	34	2	5	27	79·41	...	...	...	...
41	Act V of 1890 ...	The Municipal Servants Act ...	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act III of 1909...	The Insolvency Act	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Act I of 1917 ...	The Registration of Ordinance ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100·00	...	...	...	...
44	.....	The Defence of India Act	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	100·00	...	...	...	...
45	Act II of 1918 ...	Contract of Rent Act	...	92	...	...	92	...	5	87	94·56	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	11,603	...	...	11,603	3	5,108	5,722	49·31	...	770	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL .	91	20,116	...	...	20,207	280	12,420	6,712	33·21	25	770	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 10th April 1920.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1919.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.		
(A).—Cognizable.							
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,312	324	24·69	5,53,724	94,781	17·11	
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	*385	...	...	2,54,744	...	
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts.	6,604	3,658	55·39	8,96,524	2,52,970	28·21	
2. Robbery ... *a.* Dacoity ...	2	1	50·00	231	65	28·13	
2. Robbery ... *b.* Other robbery.	90	39	43·33	10,130	1,664	16·42	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	679	258	37·99	5,68,551	1,32,686	23·33	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	24	12	50·00	14,459	2,653	18·34	
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	127	...	...	4,351	...	
Total ...	8,711	4,512	51·79	20,43,619	7,43,914	36·41	
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
6. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	3	1	33·33	1,985	289	...	
Total ...	3	1	33·33	1,985	289	...	

* Of these, 292 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is, therefore, excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2 ... ... 29 cases.
Column 3 ... ... 9 cases.
Column 5 ... ... Rs. 23,485.
Column 6 ... ... Rs. 3,627.

(2) Rs. 6,889 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous year.

(3) Rs. 3,883 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the city of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 30th April 1920.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police during the year 1919.

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay ...	4	10	...	38	20	*86	49	273	8	18	3,037	99	79	3,721
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Temporary C. I. D. War Branch.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary establishment for the Dadar Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	8
Temporary staff for the purpose of keeping order among the delears who visit the customs House for grain order.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Temporary establishment for the War Purposes Board.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3

District.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.	Remarks.
									To area.	To population.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Bombay ...	19,33,096	1,97,289	21,30,385	22	9,79,445	...	18	...	·0059	263·22	66,978	18·00	
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	4,449	...	4,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary C. I. D. War Branch.	12,060	...	12,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary establishment for the Dadar Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court.	1,376	...	1,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary staff for the purpose of keeping order amoing the delear who visit the customs House for grain order.	687	...	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary establishment for the War Purposes Board.	596	...	596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned Force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* Jamadars and other Native Officers of higher rank such as Subbedars and Risaldars are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the District do not exist in Bombay City.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of this statement are for the financial year ending 31st March 1920.

(4) The figures shown in column 26 are worked out in accordance with the instructions contained in Government Order, Judicial Department, No. 5303, dated the 10th June 1920.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 30th April 1920.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Commissioner of Police.

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STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1919.

Range.	District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Men.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Men.	Other Offences. Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bombay ...	193	3,514	186	3,078	102	246	150	1	44	2	155	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By Promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of Constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Number of Constables, 1st grade.	Number of Constables, 2nd grade.	Number of Constables, 3rd grade.	Number of Constables, 4th grade.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding heads.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions to hospital.	Daily average number of men constantly off duty sick.	In the.	Year.	Remarks.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Bombay ...	26	1,909	184	1,074	583	303	519	765	1,324	59	130	25	21	...	74	194·40	2·75	3·08	113	

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 30th April 1920.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1920.

No.	Verdicts—Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1919.	Number of Inquests during 1918.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
	Offences.				
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide)	...	...	...	...
2	Justifiable homicide	4	...	4	...
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code)	26	33	...	7
4	Rash and negligent acts	41	17	24	...
	Suicidal Cases.				
1	By cutting throat	6	4	2	...
2	„ Drowning	28	18	10	...
3	„ Hanging	4	6	...	2
4	„ Stabbing	...	...	...	...
5	„ Jumping out of a window terrace building, &c. ...	15	13	2	...
6	„ Lying on railway line in front of a train in motion...	...	2	...	2
7	„ Opium, arsenic and other poisons	20	21	...	1
8	„ Shooting	4	1	3	...
9	„ Burning	8	9	...	1
10	„ Knocking head against a wall	...	...	...	...
	Accidental Deaths.				
1	Accidents on board ships	9	5	4	...
2	„ by mill machinery	8	3	5	...
3	„ by railway trains	65	52	13	...
4	„ by tram cars	12	9	3	...
5	„ by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, &c. ...	38	34	4	...
6	„ by being knocked down by a runaway horse	...	...	...	...
7	„ by blasting operations	2	1	1	...
8	„ by drowning	34	17	7	...
9	„ by poisoning	10	14	...	4
10	„ by suffocation	3	7	...	4
11	„ by burns	16	5	11	...
12	„ by fall from houses, buildings, &c. ...	23	11	12	...
13	„ by scaffolding, ladder, &c.	3	...	3	...
14	„ by injuries by carts, carriages, &c. ...	26	25	1	...
15	„ by fall of bale of cotton, bags of grain, &c. ...	6	1	5	...
16	„ by fall of rocks, earth, stones, hills, &c., ...	7	4	3	...
17	„ by fall of metal plates, iron girders, &c. ...	4	1	3	...
18	„ by fall of houses, buildings, &c.... ...	8	2	6	...
19	„ by scalds	...	...	...	...
20	Accidentally electrocuted	2	3	...	1
21	Hydrophobia, snake-bites, &c....	...	...	...	...
22	Accidental fall on road, pavements, &c. (while walking)	2	2	...	...
23	Miscellaneous	14	18	4	...
	Deaths otherwise caused.				
1	Still-born	1	...	1	...
2	Natural causes	59	35	24	...
3	Judicial strangulation	3	7	...	4
4	Found dead	24	57	...	33
5	„ drowned	54	10	44	...
	Total ...	589	447	199	59

Coroner's Court :
Bombay, 11th February 1920.

ALEX R. KING,
Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1919.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.					
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.
1	Theft	255	243	12	38	71	99	8	19	8
2	House-breaking and Theft .	32	31	1	6	8	14	...	2	1
3	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	6	5	1	1	...	4	...	...	...
4	Rioting	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
5	Receiving Stolen Property...	5	5	...	...	2	1	1	...	1
6	Cheating	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...
7	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	Belonging to a wandering Gang of Thieves... ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
9	Kidnapping	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Offence against Public Justice	1	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
11	Voluntarily causing Grievous Hurt	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12	Public Land Conveyance Act	92	92	...	...	...	1	86	..	5
13	Cruelty to Animals ...	15	15	...	...	...	...	15	..	...
14	Begging for Alms ...	85	85	...	...	53	...	...	...	32
15	Obstruction by Squatters ...	243	240	3	...	...	...	185	...	55
16	Gambling	25	24	1	...	...	5	11	2	6
17	Wilfull Tresspass	4	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
18	Possession of Stolen Property	6	5	1	...	2	2	...	...	1
19	Drunkenness	18	17	1	...	...	1	9	...	7
20	Other Offences under the City Police Act	25	24	1	...	1	...	12	...	11
	Total ...	822	799	23	48	138	131	329	25	128

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 30th April 1920.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement of Inquests held on the Corpses of Parsees during the year 1919.

Serial No.	Name of deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of report of death to Police.	Hour and day of report to Coroner.	Hour and day of commencement of Inquest.	Hour and day of orders for disposal of body.	Remarks.
1	Muncherji Dhanjibhoy Bharoocha.	1-0 A. M, 28th March 1919.	3-0 A.M. 28th March 1919.	6-30 A.M. 28th March 1919.	10-45 A.M. 28th March 1919.	11-0 A.M. 28th March 1919.	
2	Dinbai Nowroji Tata ...	6-15 P.M. 26th May 1919.	8-45 P.M. 26th May 1919.	12-10 A.M. 27th May 1919.	11-5 A.M. 27th May 1919.	11-15 A.M. 27th May 1919.	A *post mortem* examination of the body had to be made.
3	Framji Cawasji Mehta ...	26th May 1919.	8-30 A.M. 27th May 1919.	11-15 A.M. 27th May 1919.	11-40 A.M. 27th May 1919.	11-50 A.M. 27th May 1919.	Hour of death not ascertainable as he died by drowning.
4	Dosibai, wife of Nowroji Tipriwalla.	3-0 P.M. 6th June 1919.	3-15 P.M. 6th June 1919.	5-0 P.M. 6th June 1919.	10-35 A.M. 7th June 1919.	7-30 P.M. 6th June 1919.	
5	Darashaw Manekji Shroff.	8-0 A.M. 3rd July 1919.	9-0 A.M. 3rd July 1919.	11-15 A.M. 3rd July 1919.	11-25 A.M. 3rd July 1919.	11-30 A.M. 3rd July 1919.	
6	Bhikajibai widow of Kavasji Fitter.	4-30 P.M. 6th September 1919.	6-0 P.M. 6th September 1919.	7-45 P.M. 6th September 1919.	9-30 A.M. 7th September 1919.	10-0 A.M. 7th September 1919.	
7	Tehminabai	6-30 A.M. 9th September 1919.	7-30 A.M. 9th September 1919.	10-0 A.M. 9th September 1919.	1-15 P.M. 9th September 1919.	2-0 P.M. 9th September 1919.	
8	Ruttonji Rustomji Mehta.	3-30 P.M. 14th October 1919.	3-15 P.M. 14th October 1919.	7-0 P.M. 14th October 1919.	9-30 A.M. 15th October 1919.	9-45 A.M. 15th October 1919.	Was taken out of the sea alive but died on his way to Hospital. The Police got a report of the occurrence before he died.
9	Rustomji Jamshetji Pavri	7-0 P.M. 17th October 1919.	8-30 P.M. 17th October 1919.	10-20 P.M. 17th October 1919.	9-20 A.M. 18th October 1919.	10-10 A.M. 18th October 1919.	
10	Nussarvanji Pallanji Domassia.	8-0 A.M. 18th November 1919.	10-30 A.M. 18th November 1919.	12-0 noon 18th November 1919.	3-50 P.M. 18th November 1919.	4-20 P.M. 18th November 1919.	
11	Bomanji Sorabji	10-45 A.M. 17th December 1919.	11-10 A.M. 17th December 1919.	12-30 P.M. 17th December 1919.	4-20 P.M. 17th December 1919.	4-35 P.M. 17th December 1919.	

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th April 1920.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Commissioner of Police.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6277.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1920.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 4285/7, dated the 8th May 1920—Submitting the Annual Police Report for the City of Bombay for the year 1919.

RESOLUTION.—The accompanying table shows the principal statistics of crime in the City of Bombay for the last five years. Each year gives a higher total than the one preceding. A notable feature of the increase in 1919 is a rise of 18 per cent. in offences under the Indian Penal Code, chiefly, cheating, theft and house-breaking. For this increase several reasons are adduced including the rise in prices of necessaries of life, the growing population, the influx of paupers from distant Provinces, and the general insecurity resulting from protracted industrial and political unrest. The principal cause however is probably that given by the Commissioner of Police that, while supervision over the professional criminals in other parts of India grows stricter yearly, the conditions of life in a large City like Bombay make it easier for him to succeed in his designs. The City attracts a multitude of criminals of the professional and hereditary type and active campaign of deportation against foreign criminals has tended to check their predatory operations, but the most effective line of attack is likely to be found in the application to Bombay City of the Criminal Tribes Act. A conference held at Delhi in December 1919 to consider the question of the amendment of that Act, has recommended that it should be made applicable to Presidency towns. The matter is now being dealt with by the Government of India.

2. Rapid progress in carrying out the urgently needed Police building schemes was initiated during the year, and in spite of many disabilities a large programme of work was put through. The Governor in Council endorses his appreciation expressed by the Commissioner of Police of the services rendered by Major Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, to whose personal efforts the marked improvement in the position of the building programme is largely due.

3. The Governor in Council has noticed with interest the success which has attended the Recruits' Training School, although it has been in existence for only 18 months. Also the Mounted Police Co-operative Credit Society has been of marked success. It has been in existence now for four years, and its share capital and profits have increased, while its liabilities have steadily diminished.

4. As regards Mr. Griffith's remarks concerning the small emoluments and other disabilities under which the European cadre of the Bombay City Police were found to be labouring, it may be noted that the pay of this important section of the force has since been revised and their prospects in the service substantially improved.

5. Special interest attaches to that part of the Report dealing with motor vehicles and street accidents. In 1918, 383 motor cars were registered in Bombay, whereas in 1919, 1,880 motor cars were so registered. There were 887 accidents in which motor vehicles were concerned, of which 46 proved fatal, while the corresponding figures for 1918 were 585 and 39. In spite of the energetic action taken by the Police with the object of the prevention of reckless driving of motor vehicles, the number of chauffeurs who

drive with gross negligence does not diminish. The Governor in Council agrees with Mr. Griffith that the only remedy is to carry on a steady prosecution of drivers who offend against the rules of the road. The question of the establishment of a special Bench of Magistrates to try in a summary way persons accused of offending against the Motor Vehicles Rules is at present under the consideration of the Commissioner of Police. The Governor in Council agrees that the large number of street accidents is no doubt due partly to the state of the roads in the City and partly to the fact that the average pedestrian in Bombay has a marked predilection for walking on the road even when pavements are provided. At the same time he desires that no effort should be spared to minimise the accidents, and he trusts that the Commissioner of Police will continue to devote especial attention to this aspect of his duties.

6. The Criminal Investigation Department have been engaged upon many interesting and important cases summarized in the Report. Labour troubles, the agitation against the Rowlatt Act, the Satyagraha and Khilafat movements, and similar disturbing factors have resulted in much extra work being thrown upon the Department. In addition, particular attention had to be devoted to passports, foreigners, and to circumstances attendant on the Afghan war, and Government note with pleasure that this burden has been well sustained. They desire to acknowledge the excellent work of the Mounted and Armed Police during the mill strikes and the disturbances of April 1919, and to record their appreciation of the tact, cheerfulness and resource which the Bombay City Police Force display on all occasions of stress and difficulty. Mr. Griffith's commendations of individual officers in this connection are noted.

7. Mr. Griffith was in charge of the office of Commissioner for about 11 months, and the Governor in Council desires to express his appreciation of the success that attended the administration of his important office during that period.

H. WILBERFORCE-BELL,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 6277, J. D., dated the 9th July 1920.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,
The Executive Engineer, Presidency,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Director of Information, Bombay.
The Manager, Government Central Press (for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*),
The General Department,
The Public Works Department.
The Government of India (by letter).
The Under Secretary of State for India (by letter).

No. of 1920.

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Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6277, dated the 9th July 1920.

Year.	Total.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.		Percentage of true to reported (Police) cases.	Percentage of convictions to true cases (Police).		Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to trials under Penal Code.	Thefts.	House breaking.	Robbery.
		Police.	Magistrate.		Penal Code.	Other.		Penal Code.	Other.					
1915	64,006	43,686	6,704	13,616	12,307	51,699	99·40	46·49	97·42	94·98	82·00	5,054	1,306	45
1916	72,585	50,783	7,211	14,541	12,646	59,889	98·09	48·92	97·97	94·87	80·07	5,214	1,178	42
1917	73,994	51,239	7,577	15,178	12,972	61,022	98·15	50·74	98·20	95·74	83·30	5,562	1,223	62
1918	86,155	64,204	6,645	15,306	13,777	72,378	97·96	53·18	98·27	95·19	83·45	5,861	1,227	67
1919	91,442	67,110	7,857	16,475	15,559	75,883	97·92	50·23	97·96	94·11	81·94	7,051	1,709	111